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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1947.

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ALL OUT CIVIL WAR

Churchill
Wedding

MacArthur Warns On Jap.
Food Blockade Danger

BRITAIN GETS

First Glimpse Of Sun For 22 Days

London, Feb. 24.
Electricity was restored to thousands of factories in Britain's great industrial Midlands at 12.01 a.m. GMT to-day (Monday) but fears heightened that gas restrictions would follow the household power cuts for shivering Britons.

Britain's first sunshine in 22 days—a new record—to-day brought a partial thaw. However, the Air Ministry prediction that the temperature would drop to 20 degrees in London and even lower in the provinces to-night raised the possibility of further delays in rushing coal to the nation's power stations and gas works.

The temperature in London at 10 p.m. was 28 degrees. At Ipswich it was five degrees and the local meteorological station said it probably would reach zero before dawn to touch its coldest mark of the winter.

Although power was switched on at the Midlands automobile, locomotive, machine-tool and other industries at one minute past midnight, none was expected to resume operations until the regular Monday opening hour.

BACK TO PART WORK

Anywhere from 500,000 to 1,000,000 Midlands workers have been idle since all electricity was cut off to industries two weeks ago and now these employees are expected to resume their jobs during the week. However, many will be on part time until local shortages of components and coal for heating and other purposes can be overcome.

Imperial Chemical Industries, the Nuffield organisation, General Electric Company and Rover Car Company reported that they had resumed only three or four days a week for the present.

The Austin Motor Company and Cadbury's chocolate works said they would be unable to open at all this week because of lack of coal.

The 100% cut in electricity for industries in London, Southeast England and Northwest England continued in force, as did the five-hour daily cut for household consumers throughout Britain.

Prime Minister Attlee was expected to speak in the Commons on the fuel situation to-day, but he may delay a detailed statement until Tuesday. He may announce the dates on which power will be restored in industries in London and other affected areas. Domestic cuts may last a month or longer.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Far East And Britain's Economic Recovery

THE bitterest critics of Britain's Labour government will have to admit that the White Paper on the nation's economic situation, judged purely from the point of view of facing squarely up to grim and unpleasant realities, is a courageous document. Truly has the government applied its own principle of taking the country, frankly and fully, into its confidence. It is man-to-man stuff, unequivocal, though much of it is unpalatable. The paper makes no attempt to sugar a bitter pill. Harsh and uncompromising, it tells the nation that unless well-nigh super-human efforts are made in the fields of production during the next 12 months, the foundations of national life are threatened with disaster. Bluntly the workers, who voted so solidly for Labour at the last general election, are warned that something more than a blind faith in Socialism is demanded if the country is to regain its economic feet, that the nation rests just as much, if not more, with the drive and energy of the people as the forms of legislation which will direct them. And here again the paper strikes a note of genuine realism when it promises that if necessary, the government will be prepared to modify its own plans to meet the needs for the country's regeneration.

The White Paper lists three main targets. (1) production of coal and power; (2) expansion of the nation's manpower to increase the output per man and to get the workers to where they are most needed; (3) recovery of export markets to permit an economic balance of trade. And in connection with the third aim, the paper recognises most emphatically that this depends almost entirely on the economic recovery of Europe and the Far East. The meaning cannot be lost on China. Britain asks for nothing more than reasonable conditions under which she can trade with China, and to the mutual advantage of both. A genuine stabilising of China's currency and national unity for the fulfilment of a progressive domestic policy are prerequisites. Only thus can she bring prosperity to herself and simultaneously assist Britain to do the same thing. There is a second Far East factor which must affect Britain's economic recovery: Japan—and America's future policies regarding her development. Recently the British Foreign Office put out strong feelers to the State Department on the subject of British trading rights in Japan. Reaction was said to be favourable. But Hiroto, General MacArthur, has uncompromisingly refused to contemplate the removal of SCAR barriers, arguing that Japan's economy is still too disrupted by the war to permit resumption of normal trading. Britain, on the other hand, feels she is being squeezed out of a legitimate export market by arbitrary regulations no longer tenable. Unquestionably, if British traders were once again to operate in Japan they could make a substantial contribution to Britain's imperatively necessary balance of trade.

HAS BEGUN

—GEN CHU TEH

Communist Leader Gives Interview

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD
United Press Staff Correspondent

Yenan, Feb. 23.
Gen Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of all Communist arms in China and Manchuria, declared to-day that all-out civil war between the Kuomintang and Communist forces has already started following the end of American peace efforts. He expressed confidence the Communists would win "even if the conflict lasts a long time."

In an exclusive interview with the United Press, Gen Chu said he was glad the Chinese people, on the departure of the Americans, have an opportunity to solve their own problems without foreign mediation.

He minimised the loss of Linyi, declaring the Reds would be able to recapture it if they concentrate sufficient troops in that sector.

Asked if the Communists would defend Yenan on account of it being the symbol and capital of Communists throughout China, he replied: "Our strategy is to sap the vital strength of the enemy. We can give up any place and still achieve our purpose. If Yenan is attacked we certainly will defend it, but only as we have done in other cities. We will not defend Yenan aimlessly."

NEVER IN DAIREN

Questioned if the Chinese Communists were evacuating Dairen, as reported in the Peking and Tientsin press recently, Gen Chu said: "Our troops never entered Dairen. Therefore how can they evacuate the city?"

When I inquired if there were Soviet troops in Dairen, Gen Chu said: "Under the Sino-Russian treaty Dairen is a free port, and troops from any country, including Russia, can go there. Gen Chu, garbed in a faded quilted uniform and wearing brown slipper-style shoes, received me in the reception room of his headquarters, and discussed the Chinese military situation over innumerable cups of tea for two hours. Keeping his blue-visored cap on throughout the interview, Gen Chu frequently smiled and certainly appeared confident of victory.

The steady Communist military leader said: "Present fighting has become a regrettable all-out war. We are fighting a war of defence against the Kuomintang invading our liberated areas. Our victory depends on the Chinese people. We desire early peace but even if the conflict lasts a long time we have full confidence we can win."

Gen Chu added: "We do not need any assistance from any other country in solving China's problems. If

the American Government had not added Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese problems would long have been solved and civil war ended. We have the same attitude for the future."

Gen Chu reiterated the Communists' two minimum demands for the resumption of negotiation with the Nationalists.

He expressed the hope the American people have read Elliot Roosevelt's book "As He Saw It," since they will "profit by it."

Gen Chu concluded: "We are not against the American people or the American Government, but only against American foreign policy which encourages civil war in China and also Chiang Kai-shek against us."

He denied there was any connection between the Chinese and Russian Communists, saying: "At one time there was the Third International but since its dissolution there is no connection or special affiliation between the Chinese and Russian Communist parties."—United Press.

Moslem League Not To Yield

Pakistan Demand

Karachi, Feb. 23.
Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, said here to-night that the Moslem League "will not yield an inch" in its demand for Pakistan (separate Moslem State).

Dr Jinnah said that the sufferings of Moslems in the recent disturbances in Bihar Province and elsewhere showed only more clearly that they should have a separate state.

"Nations are built through sacrifices," he said. The sacrifices of Bihar Moslems would not be in vain.

"They certainly brought our goal of Pakistan nearer and showed our readiness to make sacrifices for its attainment," he added.

Dr Jinnah was addressing Moslem refugees from Bihar now being accommodated in Karachi.—Reuter.

RIOTS INQUIRY

Calcutta, Feb. 23.
Mr D. A. Hardwick, Police Commissioner, declared in evidence at the inquiry into the Calcutta communal riots of August last year that the police control room was hounded in its work by the presence of the Moslem Premier of Bengal and other leaders on the day the trouble began.

The riots lasted several days and 4,000 people were said to have been killed—600 in one district.

"The chief minister and his friends were arguing at the top of their voices," Mr Hardwick declared, "and at times it was difficult to receive messages over the five telephone lines on the control room table."

He added that he ordered most of the people out, but could not tell the Premier to go.

Mr Hardwick said that his first information about the massacre in the Terroti Bazar district was when the small of decomposing bodies began to creep into the control room.

BYRD ORDERS EVACUATION

Deadly Ice Threatens Little America

Little America, Feb. 22.

(delayed).
Admiral Richard E. Byrd to-day ordered the final evacuation of Little America within 48 hours to escape the deadly encroachment of Antarctic ice which is closing in on the Central group of Operation High Jump.

Admiral Byrd reached the decision at a conference with Rear-Admiral Richard Cruzen and members of the staff at the Central group were taken northward, began at once to fold up equipment in time to meet the Monday morning deadline. The last meal was scheduled to be served in camp at noon to-morrow (Sunday).

One hundred and ninety-seven men, who kept Little America functioning while their thin-hulled ships of the Central group were taken northward, began at once to fold up equipment in time to meet the Monday morning deadline. The last meal was scheduled to be served in camp at noon to-morrow (Sunday).

For all practical purposes, the expedition is at an end as far as the continental exploratory work of the Central group goes. All long range flights have been cancelled.

RACE AGAINST WINTER

March 1 was originally set for the evacuation of Little America, but Admiral Cruzen's arrival brought the immediate decision to speed up departure before the ice closes in with the passing summer and the approach of the grim Antarctic winter.

The ice-breaker Burton Island had been to McMurdo Sound, 400 miles away, took the site of the old Scott Polar base. On his return to Little America, Admiral Cruzen said he saw indications that the ice-pack which girdles the Antarctic between the continent and free water was already beginning to consolidate.

Admiral Cruzen said the sea ice was becoming progressively tougher, but it was thought the Burton Island would be able to make a way through the ice before the latter became impenetrable. An immediate start was made.—United Press.

Padre Held Up And Shot

Venice, Feb. 23.
Father Austin Roddie, Catholic British Army chaplain, lay near death to-day from shots received two nights ago when he was held up and shot on the Trieste-Venice highway.

Father Roddie and another Catholic chaplain, Father G. Banks, were returning from Trieste last Friday night when their car broke down near the town of San Dona. As they were looking at the car, three armed men pulled up in another car and shot at the two priests.

Father Roddie was taken to the British Army hospital. Father Banks was only slightly injured.

British Army authorities said the motive for the attack was theft.—United Press.



Thousands of women went to Parliament-square recently to see Mary Churchill become the bride of Captain Christopher Soames at St. Margaret's, Westminster. As she arrived with her father, the women broke through the police cordon, rushed forward and surrounded the car.

Speciality Job By Thieves

Thieves broke into Mr G. A. Harriman's house at 540 Mount Cameron through a lavatory window on Saturday night, and, ignoring everything else on the premises, disconnected the flush lavatory and took it away—by the front door!

The thieves worked noiselessly and the robbery was first discovered when a passing policeman noticed the front door open.

He roused Mr Harriman, and a search disclosed that nothing, apart from the lavatory, had been touched.

United States Of Europe Plan

London, Feb. 23.
At an Independent Labour Party Conference in London to-day, delegates from seven nations pledged themselves to work for a United States of Europe, which would be a powerful instrument for ensuring friendship between the peoples of the United States and Russia.

The programme was outlined in a resolution passed by delegates from Germany, France, Spain, Greece, Holland, Britain and America.—Associated Press.

Homeside Paper Raises Grouse Over Royal Tour

London, Feb. 24.
A wave of public "grousing" over King George's tour of South Africa at a time of severe hardships at home was brought into the open under scare headlines in the mass circulating Sunday Pictorial.

In boldface type page the tabloid repeated—and sought to refute—the criticisms that have been voiced privately and in pub and sewing circle conversations since the King, Queen and princesses sailed away from home on the eve of its grave industrial crisis.

Disgruntlement was confined to apparently a small section of the population and many Britons were angered because the feeling—appreciated since George the Sixth became king—was there.

But even the normally king-loving Britons—harassed by food, housing and heating problems—burst into derisive laughter when newsworld commentators described as "austere" the furnishings of the royal suite on the battleship Vanguard.

Some scolders, based on newsreels showing the royal family in summer attire while the homeland struggled through a blizzard.—Associated Press.

POLITICIANS TO DUEL

Sequel to Argument

Rome, Feb. 23.
The leading Italian political figures were reported to-day to have arranged a duel of honour at dawn to-morrow as a climax to a bitter two-day public argument over the merits of Italian generals and troops during the African campaign.

Randolfo Pacciardi, 46-year-old leader of the Republican Party, reportedly challenged Independent Tullio Benedetti, 53-year-old Giunio Bella Sera, after the latter had described him in his newspaper as a "coward" for having criticised Italian Army officers for their fight in Africa.

A sword duel is outlawed in Italy. Neither Pacciardi nor Benedetti would comment on the report, Pacciardi's Party organ, *La Voce Repubblicana*, said yesterday that a veteran soldier intended to challenge Benedetti, who is former leader of the Monarchist Party.

MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Pacciardi, who won the Italian gold medal for bravery in World War I, fought as a colonel in Spain. He went into exile in 1927 to escape the Fascists and lived in North and South America until liberated in Italy. Pacciardi told the Assembly last week that the National Defence Minister gave posts to "monarchist officers who served poorly, especially in the African campaign." He especially criticised Gen Trezzani, now Chief of Staff in the Ministry for Italy, the African campaign when he had 200,000 Italian troops against a British force of 30,000.

Benedetti attacked Pacciardi personally and the latter replied in his party newspaper until an exchange of "insults" and challenges. It was reported that two representatives for each man let last night at Parliament building to arrange for a duel.—United Press.

Princesses Drive Engine

South Africa, Feb. 23.
Princess Margaret does not want to be an engine driver. She said so after riding five miles with her sister Princess Elizabeth in the cabin of the Royal train's engine yesterday.

The Princess boarded the engine at the watering place of Buffalo Hunt River, which means Buffalo Hunt River. They manipulated gadgets and when the train rumbled—a curve, Elizabeth pulled the whistle while Margaret leaped out and waved to her parents in the rear car.

The King and Queen and the two Princesses spent a restful Sunday and held a picnic after attending open air church services.

The family rode in a motorboat along the Towy River and inspected an ancient Bushman cave, after which they ate a picnic lunch at Searsvell, near Forestry College.—United Press.

Long Report To Congress

Tokyo, Feb. 24.
Supreme Commander Gen Douglas MacArthur pointed out to-day that the Japanese food blockade is now more stringent than during the war, and in a carefully phrased report for the United States Congress warned that to expose the Japanese to starvation would gravely imperil the American task of finally consolidating its victory in the Pacific.

Gen MacArthur said victory in a modern war "in which a clash of ideologies is involved" remains little more than an armistice between one campaign and the next until the very root of the causes which led to war has been extirpated.

Gen MacArthur's views, released for publication to-day, were embodied in a requested report to the War Department for presentation to Congress in support of appropriations for occupational purposes. The report covered approximately 1,800 words.

FINALISING VICTORY

The report pointed out:
(1) The task of finalising the American victory already has made promising progress.

(2) Occupation of Japan, "now cut to only a fraction of the lowest numerical level consistent with either reasonable security or accomplishment of the regeneration of an entire race from its traditional threat to peace to a powerful bulwark against a resurgence of war."

(3) While Gen MacArthur is in fullest accord with the desire of Congress to practise strictest economies "rationalisation of the cost involved in this great task shows it to be in aggregate infinitesimal compared with that which might have been incurred in a comparable period of extended combat."

(4) Occupation at the most is a temporary measure in the discharge of clear American responsibility.

Gen MacArthur said: "It must be and remain our firm purpose to restore peace and normalcy at the very earliest time practicable. We may full intention to recommend the removal of existing military controls over Japan just as soon as civilian controls may safely be substituted."

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Gen MacArthur pointed out the complete blockade of a force dependent for food and other supplies is one of the most effective weapons known in military science, and recalled that such a weapon was used against the starving men of Batavia and Corregidor and then reversed against the Japanese.

"Since the surrender this blockade of the Japanese home islands has been continued, extended and intensified," Gen MacArthur said. "Not only have Manchuria, Korea, and Formosa, long contributors to Japanese sustenance, been taken away, but many millions of Japanese citizens have been repatriated from outside back into these four home islands. Trade and finance intercourse with the rest of the world is by our decree so prohibited as to constitute economic strangulation."

"Cut off from our own protected relief supplies in these circumstances countless Japanese would face starvation—and starvation breeds mass unrest, disorder and violence. Worst still, it renders a people easy prey to any ideology however evil which bears with it life sustaining food."

WOULD FORFEIT IDEAL

"To permit such a condition to arise would be to repudiate those very ideals and principles on which our country has always stood and for which many of our countrymen selflessly have died. For under the responsibilities of victory the Japanese people are now our prisoners no less than did the surviving men on Batavia become their prisoners when that peninsula fell. As a consequence of ill-treatment, including starvation of Allied prisoners in Japanese hands, these Japanese people are now our prisoners upon proof of responsibility."

"Yet can we justify such punitive action if we ourselves, in reversed circumstances but with hostilities at an end, fail to provide food to support life among these Japanese people over whom we now stand guard within the narrow confines of their home islands?"

Gen MacArthur said spontaneous development, which offers both encouragement and inspiration as a measure of progress, of democratic rule lies in the increasing number of the Japanese people—already estimated as over 2,000,000—who under the stimulus of religious freedom have been converted to Christianity.

Continued on Page 4

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Measuring Time At Greenwich

Greenwich Observatory now measures time to an accuracy of one part in 100 million by means of the quartz crystal clock, developed in Britain. The public have been able to examine this new wonder "time-piece" at a special exhibition at London's Science Museum in South Kensington where three complete quartz crystal oscillator clocks are on show, together with devices for comparing their rates with one another.

Electrical vibrations of quartz crystals are accompanied by small electrical effects, and the resulting electrical oscillations can be maintained and magnified by valve amplifier circuits. The oscillations are even more regular than those of pendulum clocks; by means of electrical gearing they can be counted and recorded on a dial just as a mechanical clock records the swings of a pendulum.

Apart from the clocks exhibited in the exhibition, the display also includes details of the selection, preparation and mounting of the crystals, and of the ancillary electrical apparatus. All the items on show have been lent by the Post Office (Radio Branch) Laboratories.

THE BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA

FOR a swift descent on the Netherlands East Indies, those enormously wealthy and productive islands—riches prize of all—Japanese plans had been matured late in December, 1941. While Yamashita's forces swept down on Singapore, the new Japanese Army of the Indies was already on the move south.

Again the perfect integration of land, sea and air forces had been achieved and the Japanese command approached its task with the same drive and resolution as were shown in Malaya.

But before the enemy was to set foot in Java his convoys became involved in a wild whirl of sea and air battles—the like of which had not up to then been seen in the Pacific War. In breaking into Malaya, the Japanese encountered little Allied naval opposition, but the story was vastly different around Borneo, Bill, the Celebes and Java. Naval escorts of their troop convoys were fought tooth and nail. Night and day they were battered and harassed by numerically weaker forces of British, Dutch, American and Australian warships.

Japs Lose 26 Ships

From bases in Davao, on Mindanao, and at Jolo, in the Sulu Archipelago, the enemy moved south to attack Manila, on the northern tip of the Celebes, Tarakan in north-east Borneo and later Kema to open the way down Molucca Strait. Until February, all British and Dutch surface ships had to be used to escort troop convoys into Malaya. It was not easy, therefore, to assemble any very formidable Allied fleet to slow down and really challenge this movement.

Tarakan was the first important Dutch possession to fall into Japanese hands, on January 10, 1942. About January 20, a much larger invasion fleet of up to 100 ships with strong naval escort steered down Molucca Strait between Borneo and the Celebes with Balikpapan as their immediate and Java the long range objectives. Dutch bombers began to hammer the spearhead of this fleet on January 23, and sank a Japanese cruiser and damaged other warships and transports. Fighters planes swooped into a spirited defence of the convoy.

In a furious air-sea and undersea attack off Balikpapan, eight enemy ships were sunk in a torpedo attack by Commander Blinford's American destroyer division, consisting of four destroyers—Pope, Parrot and John D. Ford. Counting submarines and destroyers, the enemy lost at least 20 ships in this hectic engagement. Despite the heroic effort and the battering by Dutch and American bombers, the Japanese made their tanks and artillery at Balikpapan. They faced a surge of fires and explosions, and a blanket of oil smoke as Borneo's most modern refineries and groups of oil tanks went up in flames. Calculated destruction of oil wealth by the Dutch here greatly exceeded that at Tagkan.

Battle for Sumatra

Allied air strength in the area was diminishing after the capture of Malacca Strait and the enemy was able to seize Ambonina and the south of the Celebes. They were now in position to open up large scale bombing of Java and these persistent raids were down the fighter force of General Van Oyen, the Dutch Air Force commander. He was ready, however, to send his last bomber against the oncoming invaders if he could see a single opportunity to weaken the enemy. That was the spirit also of Vice-Admiral Conrad Helfrich who, on February 11, was appointed Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific. He was prepared to sacrifice all to hit the enemy's warships, transports and supply ships, and he fought on until he had no fleet left.

On the day of the Singapore capitulation, the Japanese made their most dramatic move of the new campaign. From nearly 100 planes a force of heavily armed parachute troops was dropped at Palembang, Sumatra, in an effort to capture intact the oil. Eldorado of the Indies. This oilfield at Pladjo, 90 miles back in the jungle, produced 4,500,000 tons of oil a year and its great fabric of refineries turned out high octane petrol from the oil carried by pipelines to the banks of the Musi River.

Two groups of parachute troops attacked the oil installations and a third group made for the airport. A force of Dutch and Indonesian troops wiped out more than half of the invaders after a day of savage and costly fighting in which their own losses were heavy. Then the oil tanks were fired. Scores of them burned for days, and explosives and

the fire stick reduced the splendidly equipped refineries and costly machinery to masses of twisted steel-work. It was the greatest oil concentration in the whole Pacific War. It was at this point that the battle-weary Royal Australian Air Force veterans of Malaya again took up the struggle against the invaders. They operated from Palembang. Two,

movement, however, represented an early threat to Sourabaya and Tjilatjap, so the ordered Rear-Admiral Karel Doorman with his three Netherlands cruisers—De Ruyter (flagship), Java and Tromp, and American and one Dutch destroyers to make a night attack against the Japanese sea force covering the Bali landing.

Admiral Doorman planned the attack in three waves—(1) his own squadron from Tjilatjap, (2) the Netherlands light cruiser Tromp and four United States destroyers from Sourabaya, and (3) a wave of Dutch

An authentic account of how a small but gallant force of Allied warships tried to stem the Japanese invasion of Java

By HUGH BUGGY

A secret aerodrome so well hidden that the Japanese did not find it until the Allied Forces had moved out. There, they had 35 aircraft fit for combat manned mainly by Australian pilots and air crews.

To support their paratroops, the enemy, on February 15, brought infantry in boats and barges up the Musi and Telang Rivers. Group-Captain J. P. McCavoy, of the RAAF, who commanded the secret aerodrome, sent six striking forces against the river ships and the river estuaries which were feeding in these reinforcements. Two motor vessels and a merchant ship were set on fire, and diving steeply the bombers lost a storm of machine-gun fire on the packed barges and the crowded decks of the transports.

Over the confusion of wrecked barges and bullet-riddled bodies floating in the Musi, fighters roared down and spread further death and destruction. Crippling survivors struck out for the river banks and raced into the jungle. More bombs churned the estuary beach and river banks into a wild medley of blazing barges, exploding ammunition and shattered bodies. One pilot said that Japanese bodies littered the river and were piled high on its bank. As a macabre backdrop to this scene of carnage, rose pillars of black smoke shot through with flames from the burning refineries.

Inevitable Stage

Roving further afield over Banka Strait: the striking forces first bombed and then raked the decks of a 10,000 ton transport with machine-gun bullets from mast height. In low sweeps they mercilessly strafed destroyers whose small decks were checked with infantry in full fighting kit. So this relentless attack went on, with planes returning to their secret drome, refuelling, reloading, rearming and then racing back to the attack.

But the unfortunately inevitable stage was reached when only six bombs remained at Palembang. Two, "We can't leave them here," the pilots told each other. So they loosed the bomb rack and let them drop over the scene of destruction and confusion on the river.

In this amazing foray by Australian pilots and aircrew working with a sprinkling of RAF men, two enemy group cruisers were sunk, three were heavily damaged and 22 infantry laden barges were destroyed with great loss of life. For 24 hours this handful of Australian and RAF bomber and fighter pilots had fought the Battle for Sumatra alone. As their first step towards the conquest of Java, the Japanese sent a strongly-escorted convoy against the beautiful island of Bali. Control of Bali would have enabled them to ferry forces across Bali Strait to Java under fighter cover based on Doy Pagar aerodrome on Bali. Large invasion fleets were massing in Malacca Strait and between Banka Island and the west coast of Borneo. These were obviously intended for Java.

Admiral Helfrich had no opulent naval resources with which to meet these three fleets head on. The Ball

torpedo boats from Sourabaya. The ensuing night engagement fought at high speed became popularly known as the Battle of Lombok Strait.

Steaming at 30 knots under a Ball-nese sky that was soon with stars, Doorman's squadron dashed straight by USS Tope, dark mountain mass that was Bali. The De Ruyter leading the line lighted the shadowy loom of enemy ships to port and ahead. As the searchlights of the Dutch cruisers stabbed the darkness the Java opened fire. The destroyers bringing up the rear steamed head on to a herculean task. The American destroyer Ford fired three torpedoes and a blinding flash sent up a sulphurous plume of flame from the side of an enemy cruiser of the Katori class. Five more were fired by USS Tope, and in the confusion the Japanese ships began to fire at one another and two of their destroyers burst into flame. The cruiser Java was struck astern by an 8-in shell, but it did not affect her fighting capacity. Two other Japanese shells stopped dead the Dutch destroyer Piet Hein. She fired her guns to the last, but went down enveloped in flames in a storm of

Doorman now had no doubt about the Japanese naval strength, having sighted at least six cruisers. Towards dawn the second part of his force, led by the cruiser Tromp, attacked the mass of enemy ships. Tromp was hit by several 8-inch shells, but the four American destroyers launched a dozen torpedoes, hitting a cruiser which disappeared in a blast of flame and smoke, three destroyers and several transports.

Great Risks Taken

It was estimated that in these hit-and-run operations off Bali, the Japanese lost another 18 to 20 ships, including a cruiser. So the use of Bali for an attack on Java by land forces was denied the enemy, at least temporarily. One at least of three great tankers was sunk, but unfortunately it proved impossible to deal with the other two—those reaching out from Malacca Strait and the Banka Island region. As events turned out they suited for the enemy's task.

Admiral Helfrich sent his small striking force under Doorman against the largest enemy fleet—moving south from Malacca Strait. Under his command Doorman had five cruisers—De Ruyter, 9,450 tons, and Java, 8,070 tons (United States); HMS Exeter, 9,300 tons (British), and HMAS Perth, 7,000 tons (Australian), commanded by Captain H. M. L. Waller. His eleven destroyers comprised four British—Electra, Encounter, Stronghold and Jupiter; three Dutch—Witte de With, Everaard and Kortenaer; and four American—Edwards, Alden, Ford and Jones. But for the fact that her refuelling at Tandjong Priok had been delayed by heavy Jap bombing attacks, the Australian cruiser HMAS Hobart would have

been with Doorman's striking force. Sixty bombs fell near and around the Hobart and her tanker, and the cruiser suffered some damage and casualties.

Admiral Doorman's plan was to bring off another night attack like those which had been so successful in Malacca Strait and in the Battle of Lombok Strait. It involved the utmost daring and called for the taking of great risks.

At most, Doorman could hope only to interfere with the concentration of the enemy and buy time for the Netherlands Army. His force steamed from Sourabaya after dark and moved along the heavily mined north coast of Madura. A landing on this island was expected, but the invasion fleet moved further west along the coast of Borneo.

Enemy strength in fighters made reconnaissance almost impossible, but Doorman managed to locate the Japanese naval units and transports steaming southward off the island of Bawean, 600 miles north of Sourabaya in the Java Sea. He immediately resolved to attack. The Japanese had fully informed themselves of Doorman's movement, and sending their 43 transports northwards they concentrated their naval squadrons and awaited at full speed to the southeast.

At 4.14 p.m. on February 27, the forces sighted each other and opened fire at long range.

Furious Action

The Japanese force was much stronger—eight cruisers, including two Nati class of 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns, and six Mogami class cruisers attended by 14 destroyers.

Adm. Doorman tried to close in on the enemy, but the ten-mile range in enemy unit was hit and set on fire. Soon afterwards shells from HMAS Perth struck an enemy destroyer. But the Japanese shooting became more intense and each of Doorman's larger ships came under concentrated fire from two or three opponents.

Hit badly in the boiler room, HMS Exeter fell out of the battle line, leaving USS Houston as the only 8-inch gun cruiser. Doorman sought to cover the Exeter, but as the Allied line turned to port to do this it ran into an enemy submarine line. Torpedoes thrashed past several ships, and then hit the Dutch destroyer Kortenaer, sinking her within a minute. Japanese destroyers launched an attack as the Dutch destroyer Witte de With began to escort the disabled Exeter back to Sourabaya. A furious destroyer action developed at very short range. The British destroyer Electra went down amid heavy shellfire, and two Japanese destroyers rolled over and sank. Before both forces disengaged after sunset, HMS Jupiter was torpedoed and sunk, and the enemy Mogami class cruiser was burning fiercely.

Doorman's striking force had been whittled down to four cruisers. His destroyers had fired all their torpedoes and lacked fuel to join the cruiser in the westward sweep. With a full moon painting a silver track across the sea, the clear tropical night was almost as bright as day. Nevertheless, the Dutch commander decided to make one final effort to elude the enemy covering flares and reach the transport fleet. Flares dropped by Japanese shadowing Japanese aircraft revealed the movements of the Allied squadron, and at midnight the opposing forces once more clashed violently.

Fire began at a range of five miles, and the Dutch cruiser De Ruyter had taken several shells about her hull and superstructure when she torpedoed and sank after a terrific explosion. Admiral Doorman went down with his ship. Within a few minutes the other Dutch cruiser Java was rent by two heavy blasts and quickly sank by the stern.

This left only the USS Houston and HMAS Perth. As the Houston destroyers had retired to port to refuel, the cruisers broke off the action and made for Tandjong Priok, the harbour of Batavia, where they picked up fuel and ammunition. But the way through Sunda Strait into the Indian Ocean was already blocked by Japanese cruisers, and enemy torpedo planes were operating from Palembang and a carrier.

(To Be Continued To-morrow)

POCKET CARTOON



According To Culbertson

(Copyright 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

The average "social" player cannot get greatly upset over the loss of 20 points on a hand. At duplicate, however, even that small matter may mean the difference between a good and a very bad match-point score. That was the case in to-day's deal.

West, dealer
Neither side vulnerable
Match-point scoring

NORTH

♠ 4 5 6 4 5
♥ Q 9 4
♦ K 6 2

WEST EAST

♠ 8 7 3 ♠ K 6 5
♥ A K 8 2 ♥ J 7
♦ J 2 ♦ 7 6 8
♣ 8 5 ♣ Q J 10 7 8

SOUTH

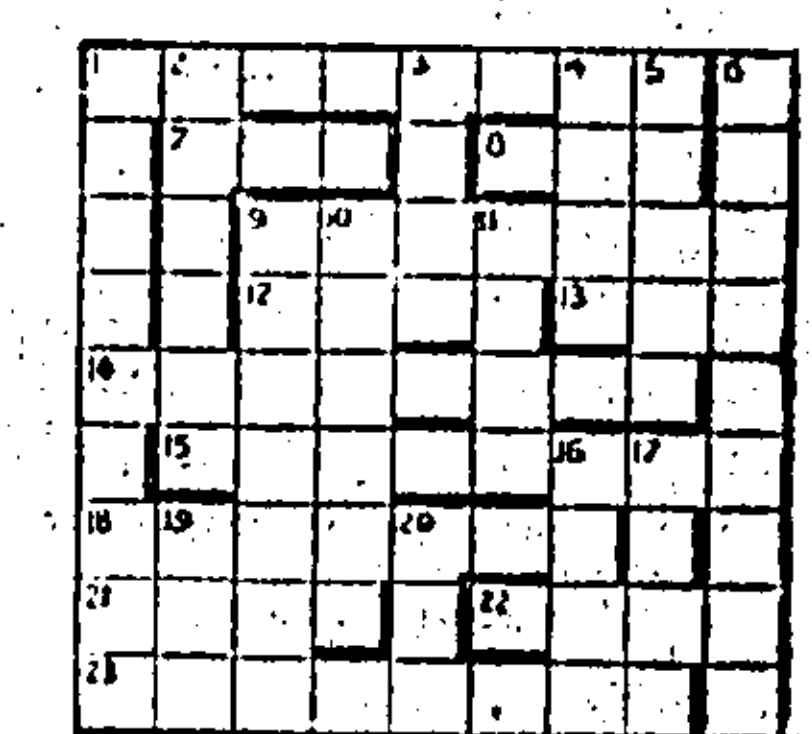
♠ A Q 10 9
♥ 6
♦ A K 10 5
♣ A 9 6

It is only fair to say that South was more or less fixed by the extremely fancy opening bid that West decided to make. Actually, of course, West had no bid at all, conventionally speaking, but he not only opened—he ignored his good heart suit to bid one spade. Obviously, he was reserving hearts for a rebid, but this did not make the spade call correct—it merely had a lucky result. North passed, East ruled to two spades (in preference to one no trump) and South came in with three diamonds. Everyone passed.

West led the heart king and, on sight of the long suit in dummy, shifted to the club eight. Dummy's king was put up, and declarer then expected to run the ten of spades. West gratefully won with the jack and returned his last club. Declarer's ace took this trick, and now, with complete (if misplaced) confidence, declarer laid down the spade ace and led the spade queen through. South expected to be on the spot. West's king (if he had it) but this would have done very little good in any case, since South's fourth spade could not be cashed and a club discarded from dummy until trumps were drawn—and then it would be too late. When West failed to cover the spade queen—for the best of all reasons—declarer threw off dummy's club, and East won the trick.

It would not seem that the one trick South threw away was very important since his contract was only three diamonds, but it was important enough to get him a near "bottom" on the board.

CROSSWORD



Across
1. Stick provided in slugs. (10)
2. The end of the coat. (11)
3. How teeth start. (3)
4. Base of a mountain. (7)
5. Extracted from the dew. (8)
6. To be. (4)
7. Easier to get into than out of. (8)
8. Situation. (6)
9. The end of a line. (4)
10. To be. (4)
11. Subject to spinning medians. (4)
12. Save the future. (4)
13. When have you been this. (10)

Down
1. It's quite natural for a sailor to like things this way. (10)
2. Carriage. (10)
3. The man with truth is not a close one. (4)
4. Close at hand. (4)
5. The man with truth is not a close one. (4)
6. A Londoner. (10)
7. Pauline was one of the bounding ones. (7)
8. Considered a blessing. (4)
9. Piece of wood made from lead. (4)
10. Otherwise. (4)
11. Picked in a syndicate. (8)
12. Lamb of a farmer. (3)

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

C. SUET, ESQ., restored to his equilibrium, after taking counsel's advice in and out of chambers, has decided to apply to the Ministry of Bubble-blowing for a licence to manufacture foghorn containers.

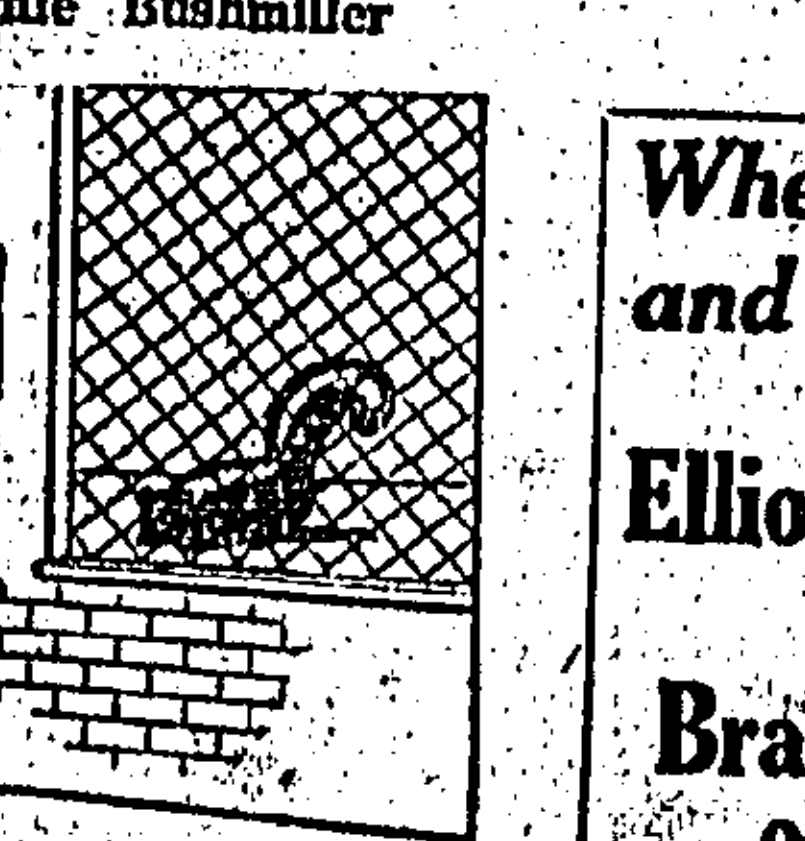
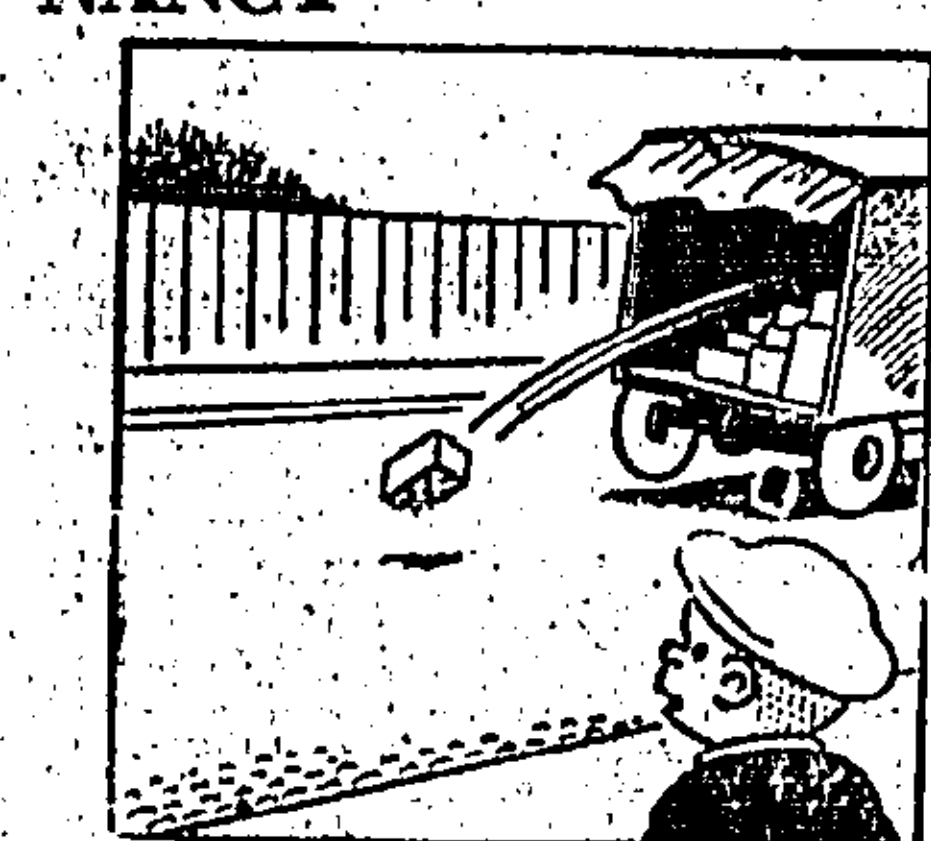
"There must be a large market for such exports in the foggy parts of the world," said Suet to a Mrs. Rumpold, of the Bottleneck Board. "Indeed, yes," replied Mrs. Rumpold, to whom one sentence is as good as another. But Suet, with a vision of foghorn containers selling like hot cakes, or rather, priority bottled-mashed potato cuts to the fog-bound Aleutian Islanders, was already designing in his mind tasteful containers in five colours.

At a wedding the other day Lady Cabstanleigh said to a friend: "I do so adore the old custom of the husband carrying his wife across the threshold of their home." "I bet you were hauled across by a Metropolitan Police tug-of-war team," said a clergyman standing near. "Or lifted across by a crane," said a diplomat of the old school. "Or pushed across by a crowd," volunteered a doctor. "Anyhow," said a circus proprietor, "I wouldn't like to ask one of my horses to balance you on its chest." "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said Lady Cabstanleigh, "I was smaller in those days." "And your husband called you baby doll a year ago," sneered a stockbroker. Whereat the big lady strode away in higher dudgeon than usual.

WHAT did I tell you? I told you that one day there would be house-rares. Next month, in Bath, the first news-speedway will be opened. The only thing I miss in this item of news is the electric cheese which they ought to chase. "The pedregres of the mice," says my paper; "will be registered in a stud book kept by a hairdresser." So any day now, on the outskirts of Bath, you may see a trainer timing his mice over a striped hundred yards, while sinister faces peer from behind hedges. May I be there when the favourite is walked round the tiny paddock.

Song
Derry had a little bag—
Was he concealing bombs?
No. When they opened it,
they found
His partner, Mr. Tom.

NANCY Just What Is Needed



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take

Elliotts Nerve

and

Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Betty Underwood for Lois Leeds.

It's a new idea to use a flower spray on YOU!

MODEL DOINGS!

As Good Health is akin to Beauty, you can take some tips from the lovely busy Models who, being on call in all kinds of weather, have learned a lot of little tricks to keep them in the pink of condition.

Carelessness and sheer laziness are often the cause of annoying, beauty-destroying colds and more serious illnesses. At the first sign of a sneeze, chill or fatigue, get into bed as soon as you can. A good way to ward off colds is always to be sure to give your body a quick rubdown. A good quality witch hazel is excellent for this purpose as its toning qualities help to keep the skin in a healthy condition.

Departing from the popular practice of using witch hazel as a rubbing lotion after the bath, it is fun to consider your beauty routine as a game. Squirt witch hazel onto your body with a flower spray after bathing. Let the liquid dry on the skin and enjoy its refreshing, soothing effect as you complete your toilet in an unhurried manner.

By being practical and sensible, any woman can help to keep herself physically fit by adhering to a few simple rules. 1. Plenty of sleep. 2. A well balanced diet, with lots of water and fresh milk. 3. Fresh air and sunlight. 4. Regular exercise, in moderation, and a daily cleanliness routine. Simple, isn't it?

Minute Makeups
by GABRIELLE



To help ward off or to reduce a double chin, carry your head high. Some women find that a chin strap, fashioned of three layers of gauze, soaked in chilled rose quality witch hazel, is very effective. Bind it firmly under the chin and tie it on top of your head. It's an idea!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I tell you I was second in my class graduating from high school—but they've made an awful lot of changes in this math book!"

ALL HOME COMFORTS FOR SCOTTISH RECRUITS

Experiments are being made by Scottish Command to improve camp accommodation on the lines suggested by Field Marshal Montgomery for other ranks, and if they are carried into effect by the War Office will make the average Scots recruit as house-proud as his mother.

One such has been completed at a unit of the 40th A. A. Brigade (the 3rd Heavy Regiment) at Denbriestle Camp in Fife.

A traditional military barrack room has been sub-divided into two bedrooms containing six beds, each complete with bedside lamps, dressing tables, and wardrobes between the two. This has couches, upholstered armchairs, writing tables, corner bookshelves and a mantelpiece equipped with electric fire.

Unit labour and resources supplied the material and work done. Sub-division was carried out with plaster, boarding between central girders and couches made by the unit carpenter from odd scraps of wood while the decoration of the walls, stippled, was carried out by a sapper who had no previous experience of that class of work.

NAAFI supplied the furniture; attractive curtains adorn the windows; and the cost of the sub-division, lamps, etc. worked out at £30.

A second hut also has been improved with the furnishings but without the sub-division.

Beneficial Effects

Reactions of some of the men was that they would prefer one bedroom to 12 men, the adjoining rest room, to the sub-divided one.

Idea behind the experiments at the camp, scheduled as a semi-permanent one, said Colonel Dangerfield, Commanding Officer of the camp, was to show the recruit what type of living he might expect in the near future when the necessary equipment and material was available.

Of the men stationed at the camp 80 percent are under 20 years of age, while the occupants of the model huts are young recruits.

Already, said Mr. T. G. Hensman, Commanding 29th Battery, the experiment has had beneficial effects on the recruits.

Plans have been completed for the reconstruction of the camp which, when completed will house 422 men, and a model of the layout has been provisionally approved.

MALAYAN JUNGLE ARRESTS

A Chinese described by the Kuala Lumpur police as "probably the most dangerous criminal in Malaya today" and leader of "the Green Dragon Mountain Society" was captured by Criminal Investigation Department officers and detectives in a jungle hut together with five other men.

The police believe the man arrested is the same man who escaped from police custody on September 24, 1946, by jumping from a police van outside Pudu Gaol, Kuala Lumpur.

On that occasion gangsters outside the prison opened fire on the police, wounding a police constable, and the man is alleged to have jumped from the police van as the firing started.

Since that time the C. I. D. have been tracking him. Early one morning recently, five European officers and a posse of detectives went into the jungle near Salak South and raided two hideouts simultaneously. In one they found men and two loaded automatic pistols.

Pistol Under Pillow
In the second hideout a man was found in bed. He is stated to have grabbed for his revolver which was later found under his pillow but a police officer knelt him unconscious with the butt of his gun.

The man who escaped from police custody had been committed to the Selangor Arzises on a charge of abduction with intent to murder.

A strong police guard was thrown round the police station where the six Chinese arrested at Salak South were detained.

Grace Moore's Insurance Said Lapsed

FRIENDS of the actress Grace Moore, who was killed in the Copenhagen Dakota crash recently, say she was insured last year for £125,000 against accidental death, but they believe that the policy has expired.

It was taken out by a film company to guard against financial loss if Miss Moore did not complete a film because of accidental death. The film was completed before the crash.

The Dakota which carried Miss Moore and Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, was insured for £500,000. This is only one of many very heavy claims which insurance companies will have to meet as a result of the recent series of plane crashes.

The 2½ tons of gold carried in the Dakota which crashed near Hong-kong the day before Miss Moore's death, was insured for £500,000.

The Spencer Airways Dakota which crashed at Croydon on the same day was not insured. Its owner-pilot, Captain Ted Spencer, recently received a quotation from an insurance company which decided shortly before the accident not to take out a policy.

NEWSLETTER FROM WALES

By J. C. Griffith-Jones

The Welsh ports are steadily winning back their world trade. At first glance the trade records for last year are not too cheering. The chief Welsh ports—Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Barry, Port Talbot and Penarth—were 1,000,000 tons short over the 12 months just ended, compared with their total trade in 1945.

But there is a logical reason for this big decrease in shipments. Last year the Welsh ports, of course, did not handle the vast war supplies which were still pouring in and out of Britain in the previous year. The big oil exports to the war fronts and the military stores no longer pass through the Welsh ports. Yet, already the merchandise of peace is beginning to flow in increasing quantities. Actually, nearly 14,000 ships loaded or unloaded cargoes in South Wales last year—only 15 percent fewer than in the bustling last year of how rising, chiefly iron ore, pitwood, and machinery, while exports of partly manufactured iron and steel goods and of tinplate are booming week by week. Employment at the Welsh docks is no better than at any period since the war ended, and indeed there are few dock workers idle in the region.

Fair's London Triumph

Now that the organisers of the first Welsh Industries Fair held in London at the beginning of this year have had time to prepare a balance sheet, it has been ascertained that this experiment, succeeded far beyond the expectations of its pioneers. More than 45,000 people paid for admission to the Fair in six days.

But, more important still for Welsh industry, buyers for big wholesale firms in Britain and abroad, turned up in force. Bulk orders for a variety of Welsh products were received from Holland, Spain, Portugal, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, while "big business" in London and Manchester discovered good Welsh selling lines for the first time. New orders booked will be worth at least £5,000,000 to Welsh industries this coming year.

It means that many of the new factories must speed up extensions of their premises, and engage more skilled workers and train still more new workers. It is heartening news especially for the grey valleys of South Wales.

By this triumph of the Welsh Fair in London has made more industrialists exhibition-minded. A group of manufacturers of both North and South Wales has decided to rent Olympia for a fortnight next autumn to display the special products to the world. Special prominence will be given to Welsh woolen goods on this occasion, the absence of which caused considerable disappointment at the recent Welsh Industries Fair.

All this keenness to display the products of Wales to the world is a sign that Welsh industry is on the up-grade and that Welsh firms are becoming bolder salesmen than they were before.

By the same name, many people feel it is a mistake for Wales to hold two exhibitions, organised by different industrial groups, in the same year even in London. It causes overlapping and some conflicting of interest. With the present boom in buying, of course, this second exhibition will probably do quite well. But when it is over, it is to be hoped that the Welsh Industries Association will get together with the National Development Council of Wales, pioneers for 14 years of these Welsh industrial "shop windows" and thus make the second Welsh Industries Fair in London next Spring a truly "national" affair.

The development Council has now tilted the ground so well that it can afford to organise an annual exhibition in London as well as Birmingham. If all Welsh industrialists will back the pioneers Welsh goods will find an extensive and growing market all over Britain and in foreign countries as well.

Next Elsteddaf

Good news for the zealous of Wales' national cultural festival—the Ministry of Works has now re-leased enough timber to build a £5,000 pavilion for the Elsteddaf at Colwyn Bay next August. The temporary building will seat 8,000 people. So that the 1947 festival will be the first full-scale Elsteddaf since 1939. Already although prices of admission are not yet fixed, more than 1,000 applications have been received for season tickets.

News in Brief

First Welsh choir to be televised at Alexandra Palace London, was the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir. Conductor, Madam Muriel Jones of Barry, Glamorgan (Glamorgan) Drama Society will represent Wales in the final contest of the British Drama League. This festival of amateur drama will be held in Wales for the first time this year. If you want to bring up your Welsh or your Welsh history or economics, or even to learn the art of spell-binding, Welsh audiences with Welsh speeches, you can now get a tuition by correspondence. An innovation in Wales, a Welsh College to do these things, a post has been established at Cardiff. Its name—Coleg Glyndwr.

Trek To Rugby League

The trek of Welsh Rugby stars to join Northern Union professional clubs continues. Latest emigrants from Wales—Hagen Evans, 23 years old "Llanelli" forward (the fifth Llanelli player to go North this season), and Ronald Greave of Aberillery, forward, have both joined Bradford. D. H. Morgan, Newport full back, has gone to Swinton.



Blind Can Read Books By Ear

By J. B. DAVIES

The blind can now "read" by ear any ordinary book or newspaper.

An ingenious electronic device converts printed letters into distinctive sounds for the benefit of the sightless reader.

The machine was given its first public demonstration recently by its inventor, Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Director of Electronic Research for the Radio Corporation of America.

It is a portable plastic box, containing electronic equipment, a reading stylus connected to the box by wire, and an ear attachment resembling an ordinary hearing aid, also linked to the box by fine wire. Weight of the unit is five pounds.

A blind person "scans" a printed or typewritten page with the stylus, which looks like an oversized fountain pen.

A tiny beam of light in the point of the stylus is moved up and down each letter, producing a combination of five different sounds.

Distinguishing "Pips"

The "reader" hears distinguishing "pips" through a small gadget fitted to his ear. As the light beam is flashed vertically over individual letters, the stylus reflects the black area on the letter as distinguished from the white page.

A frequency modulated audio oscillator uses these reflections to produce high frequency pips at the top of the letter and low frequency pips for the bottom of the letter. These signals create a "sound picture" of each letter of the alphabet in the mind of the blind reader. The sightless "reader" must learn the code of sounds for each letter before he can operate the device, but this code is easily memorised.

Zworykin's invention is not yet being manufactured commercially, because he hopes to make it simpler and less expensive.

Experiments are already under way on an instrument, using the same principles, which would form the actual sounds for each letter. This device would spell out each word for the blind person; code signals would be unnecessary.

Another boon for the blind is a radar-like "seeing eye" unit developed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps for sightless veterans.

This instrument is packed in a nine-pound case, which is carried like a satchel. From it is projected a light beam which produces a bright spot on any object it strikes.

Code Signals

The spot is reflected back, and detected by a photo-electric cell. This cell, in turn, creates an electric current which transmits code signals to a tiny earphone connected to the case by a wire.

The effective range of this seeing eye apparatus is from two to 20 feet.

Different signals indicate different distances. For instance, an object 11 feet away from the carrier produces a dash, but an object eight feet distant would be recognised by two dots.

The Signal Corps is at present experimenting with improved devices of this type, using supersonic waves instead of light.

Rupert and Ninky—13



Rupert finds it hard to believe what the Toy Scout has said. "Can you really go at that speed?" he asks. "The Scout smiles. 'This is our very best model of plane,' he boasts. 'Get in and sit tight and we'll see what it can do.' So the little bear climbs in, the plane whirrs and rises smoothly over the battlements, then the Scout puts it into a nose-dive at tremendous speed. 'In a few moments they see Ninky falling in front. 'We're in luck,' cries Rupert. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

SHOWING

TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15,

7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Maurice O'HARA John PAYNE Conno MARSHALL

"SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY"

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

FOR ONE DAY ONLY! "LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN" IN TECHNICOLOR

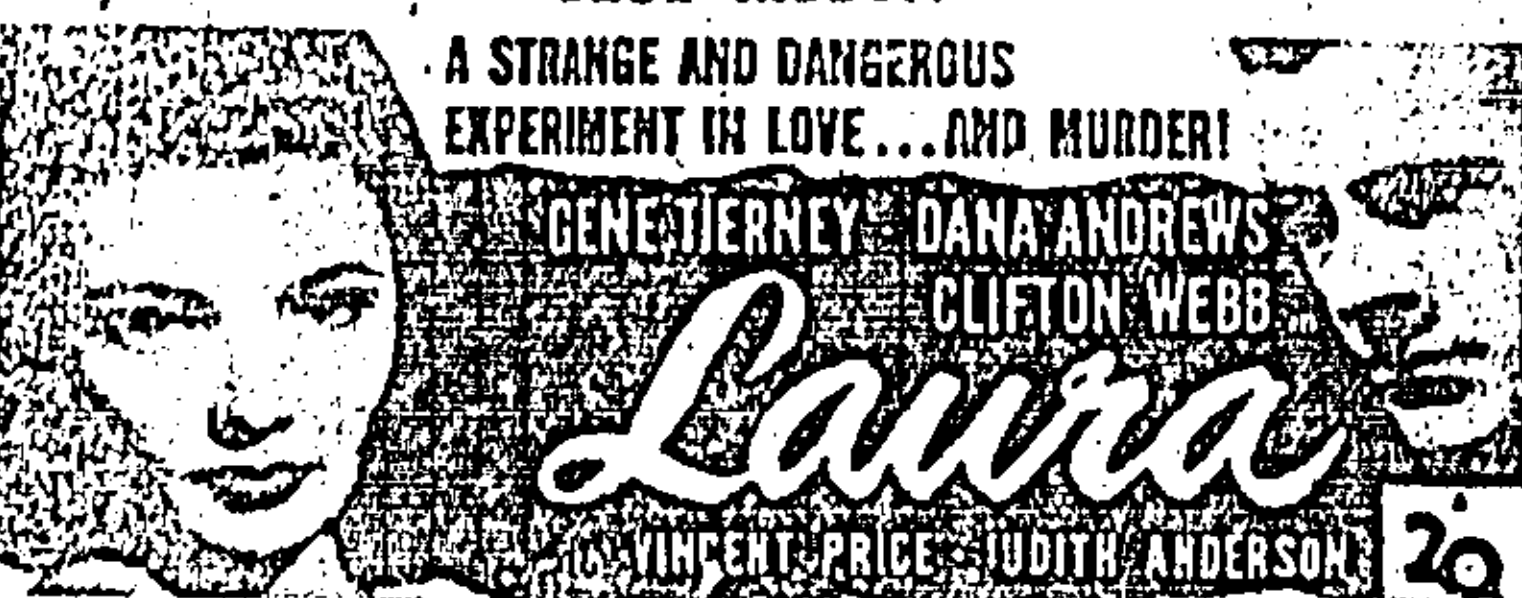
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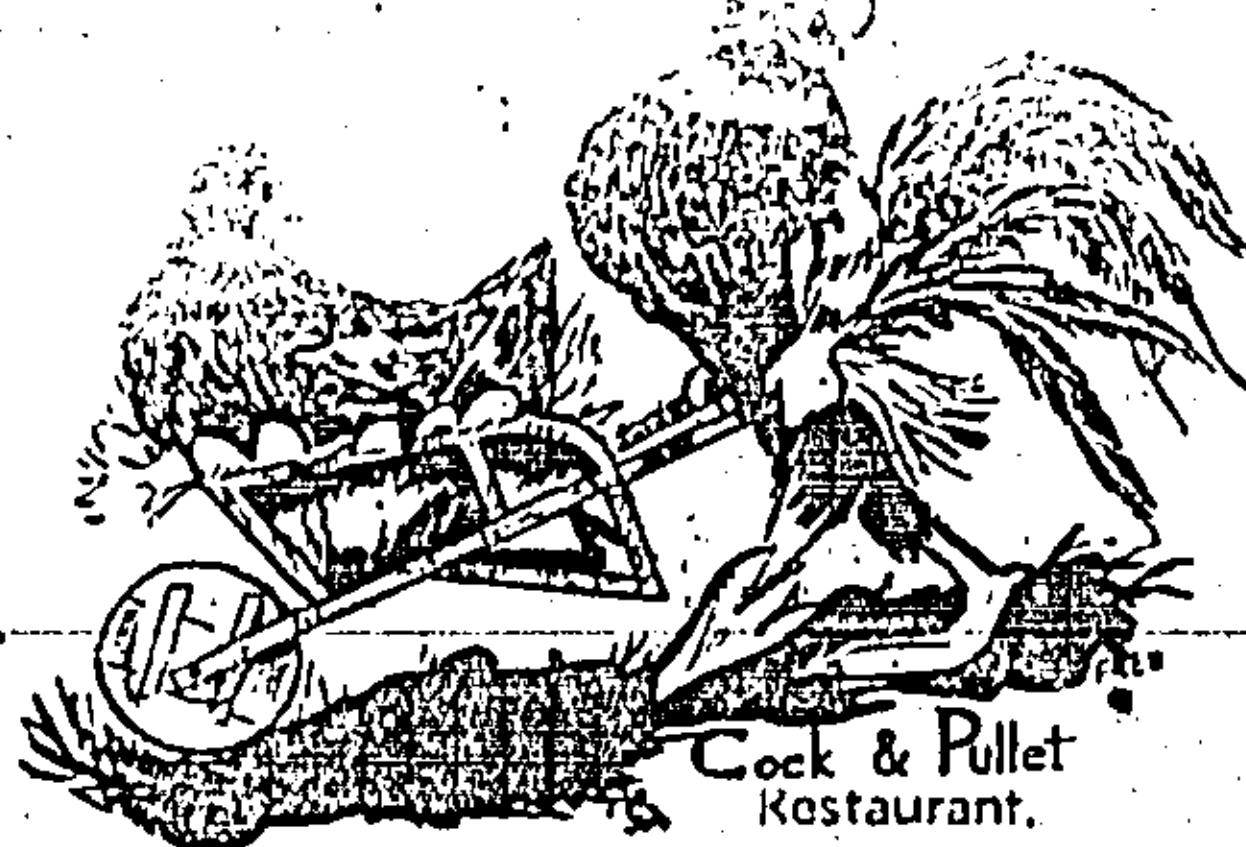
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WATCH THE OPENING DATE

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S GREATEST SPECTACLE

"REAP THE WILD WIND"

IN TECHNICOLOR

at KING'S THEATRE

ANNOUNCEMENT

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Diana, second daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Stanley H. Dodwell of Hongkong and Miss John Armstrong of Birmingham, sister of Mr. F. H. Armstrong of Overland, Paignton, Devon.

WOMEN OPPOSED FOR HIGH COURTS

Despite guarantees in the recently ratified French Constitution that men and women shall have equal rights, French magistrates remain anti-feminists, says Associated Press.

This was shown at a recent meeting when they voted a motion protesting eventual nominations of women to posts other than judges of children's courts. They objected to planned nominations of women as district attorneys, public prosecutors and judges.

Rush To Save Arctic Airmen

New York, Feb. 23. Army rescue planes, helicopters and special equipment are being rushed from New York, Labrador and Alaska to the frigid northern tip of Greenland to rescue the crew of a Superfortress which crashed there on Friday in a special flight across the Arctic Circle in a test of equipment and Arctic conditions.

The Army Transport Command and Coast Guard Headquarters here revealed that a helicopter had been placed aboard an Army transport plane which was scheduled to reach Goose Bay, Newfoundland, en route to Greenland.

Another transport plane carried the helicopter's crew. Other Army planes fitted with skis for landing on snow or ice, and carrying food and clothing, were en route to Thule, Greenland, from Goose Bay and from Ladd Field, Alaska.

The crew of the crashed Superfortress were all reported safe, but it was not immediately known how many were aboard the B-29 when it came down inside the Arctic Circle.

The plane was reportedly badly damaged, but the crew managed to salvage the radio equipment and directed rescue to the spot.

An Army plane from Alaska, which first sighted the wreckage, said members of the crew could be seen around the wreckage.

Planes from Ladd Field, carrying supplies to be parachuted down, were expected to reach the site of the wreck with ski-equipped planes and a helicopter to make actual evacuations later.—United Press.

Mersey Plane Crashes

San Diego, Feb. 23. Eight of 10 persons aboard an American Coast Guard rescue mission plane returning from sea were reported to have been killed when the machine crashed during the night south of the Mexican border.

Those aboard the plane included a sick fisherman, taken from a boat off the Mexican coast yesterday.

The plane had flown 700 miles south from San Diego on a mission and was returning when radio contact with it was lost last night.—Reuter.

French Communist Leader's Demand

Paris, Feb. 23. More Ruhr coal for France, internationalization of the Ruhr and economic attachment of the Saar to France were demanded by M. Maurice Thorez, leader of the French Communist Party, and Deputy Premier, speaking at Tonkin, Premier, towards the end of his speech he briefly expressed the hope that the projected Anglo-French alliance could be concluded.

While supporting the French Government's price reduction programme M. Thorez at the same time supported trade unions' demand for a minimum wage which, if granted, would, it is estimated, involve a rise in wages of 25 percent.

Emphasizing the need for Government economy, M. Thorez said that he felt many French armament factories could be converted to civilian production.—Reuter.

RESTRICTIONS ON FRONTIER

Istanbul, Feb. 23. Latest reports from Sofia disclose that movement without special military permit was forbidden along the Greek-Bulgarian frontier ten miles deep in Bulgarian territory.

It was understood the measure was taken to halt allegations that Greek rebel bands were getting help and refuge in Bulgaria.

Reports from Sofia stated that great anxiety was felt in political circles over the United Nations Investigating Commission's forthcoming visit to Bulgaria. Sofia opposition newspapers advised the government to grant more freedom if they expected the Commission to consider Bulgaria a democracy.—United Press.

Break-Up of Nazi Underground

Berlin, Feb. 23. Lt-Gen Lucius D. Clay, Military Governor designate for American-occupied Germany, said today that the joint Anglo-American crackdown on the German underground had "no special significance."

"We have been watching this group for some time and decided with the British that it was now timely to break it up," Gen Clay said.—United Press.

BEN HOGAN LEADS AT 27TH

San Diego, Feb. 23. Ben Hogan held a two-up lead over England's Dai Rees at the end of 27 holes of their 36 hole \$5,000 international golf match here today.—Associated Press.

Ship Intercepted

Batavia, Java, Feb. 24. Netherlands Navy patrol vessels intercepted the Chinese-owned vessel Fo Tin III off the Japanese port of Cheribon recently and confiscated 100 tons of Chinese-owned rubber.

The Indonesian Nationalist news agency Antara reported.

Defence Opens In Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal

INCIDENT IN MOSCOW HOTEL

Brazilian Diplomat Reported Involved

London, Feb. 23. The Exchange Telegraph's Moscow correspondent reports that the following official statement was issued in Moscow:

"Under the influence of the former First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow, Senhor Suarez de Pinna, visited the site of the Hotel National, decided to join the Jazz orchestra on the stage and, when obstructed, hit a musician and the manager, breaking the latter's watch, and then withdrew to the Hotel where he hit the Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, broke an antique marble inkwell set which he threw at a hotel employee whom he missed, and also broke an artistically-decorated table lamp."

The Exchange Telegraph said the incident allegedly happened on December 8 and, on the demand of the Foreign Office, de Pinna left the USSR.

The Hotel National announced court proceedings against de Pinna, demanding payment of 3,500 rubles, the report concluded.—United Press.

WOODCOCK NOT YET SIGNED UP

New York, Feb. 23. The New York Sunday Mirror sports columnist, Dan Parker, said today that Bruce Woodcock, Britain's heavyweight champion, was still not signed up for the match against the American heavyweight champion, Joe Baksi, on March 25, for which every ticket has been sold to speculators, unless the signing took place in the past week.

Parker quoted a letter from Eddie Borden, described as an American fight manager now living in London, in which Borden said "Up to February 15, Woodcock had not signed."—Associated Press.

Report Refuted. Boxing promoter Jack Solomons said today that he held a signed contract with "Tom" Hanks, manager of Bruce Woodcock, for the British heavyweight champion to fight the American champion Joe Baksi on March 25.

Commenting on a report in the New York Mirror, Solomons said it was the first time he had ever got a contract, since he usually operates on verbal agreement with managers. In Britain, managers handle contracts for fighters.

"I am dumbfounded," he continued, "by the report that the tickets for the fight were sold to speculators. The tickets have not been issued, since the fuel crisis closed up the print shop. They will not be out for another week and when they are sold I can supply any newspaper with a list of holders."

Of the 10,000 cash tickets printed for Harringay Arena, scene of the bout, Solomons said, one-third will go to the arena for sale, while Hurst and Woodcock will get 2,000 for sale in the north of England. The rest will be sold by this office, mostly to regular customers," he added.—Associated Press.

BERNBOROUGH FOR STUD

San Francisco, Feb. 23. The famous Australian champion runner, Bernborough, bought by a United States firm, magnate at the reported sum of \$25,000 (Australian currency) has arrived here from Australia.

Bernborough is to become a stud horse in the United States.—Reuter.

BOOK PRINTERS' ULTIMATUM

Paris, Feb. 23. With no settlement of France's week-old strike of newspaper employees in sight, book printers here today handed their employers an ultimatum, declaring that they would strike if a 25 per cent wage increase were not granted them before February 27.

Meanwhile, strike committees of both newspaper publishers and newspaper printers announced today that the recent industrial talks with employers had broken down.—Reuter.

HOOVER HOME

New York, Feb. 23. Mr. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, returned here today after nearly three weeks' investigations of Europe's food position on behalf of President Truman.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Feb. 23. Japan's actions during the past decade and a half have been "misunderstood" by the world, the defence charged today before the International Tribunal trying 26 of Japan's top war crimes suspects as the defence of former Prime Minister Hiroshi Tojo and co-defendants opened following a three-week recess of the Allied high court.

Dr Ichiro Kiyose, Tojo's personal defence attorney, opened the first round of the defence with an argument that Japan was "misunderstood."

During the afternoon, Professor Kenzo Takayanagi is expected to follow Kiyose to read from prepared part two of the opening statement, attacking the court and opening a new assault upon Gen MacArthur's jurisdiction in creating the tribunal.

Takayanagi's prepared statement asserted that the "powers of MacArthur are not unlimited." He said MacArthur's supreme power was restricted to only carrying out the terms of the Japanese surrender as "deemed proper and necessary" for its effectuation.

In the creation of the Nuremberg tribunal, the Allies can exercise the right of sovereignty in Germany because the German government ceased to exist in May, 1945, he said. He added that the Allies can govern like an absolute monarch if they so desired.

PROBLEMS FOR FRANCE

Overseas Talks In Paris. London, Feb. 23. Reporting that the important conference presided over by the French Premier and bringing together high officials from France's overseas territories will continue throughout this week, the Sunday Times correspondent, Frank MacDermot, in a dispatch from Paris, says: "The troubles in Indo-China have had an unsettling effect in other parts of the French Union, such as Morocco and Tunisia, which as protectorates are not represented in the French National Assembly, and Algeria and Madagascar, which are represented there."

Additional factors demanding attention are the wake of Arab and Moslem nationalism, radiating westwards from the Middle East, and the economic condition of various overseas territories, with special reference to the Mennet plan of reconstruction and re-equipment.

"At such a time, Mr. Clement Attlee's announcement about India arouses keen interest. Most Frenchmen are sceptical as to things being quite what they seem in the British Empire. They have not lost faith in the pacifying and civilising mission of France and they refuse to envisage the independence of any part of the French Union except within the framework of that Union."

"The Frenchmen note that the Dutch proposals for an Empire Federation preserve the unity of defence and of foreign policy, and that the United States retains a firm footing, military and economic, in technically independent Philippines, to any nothing of Porto Rico."

"They assume that there is some catch about Britain's apparent readiness to abandon so much that once seemed precious.—Reuter."

FOOD BLOCKADE DANGER

(Continued from Page 1) "Through firm encouragement and strengthening of this yet frail spearhead of Christianity in the Far East lies the hope that to the hundreds of millions of backward peoples new may come a humane, force unknown spiritual strength, based upon an entirely new concept of human dignity and human purpose and human relationship," the report said.

Regarding occupation policy Gen MacArthur said: "It is yet too early to measure the degree of final success but Japan is now already governed by a form of democratic rule and the people are absorbing its substance."

"They have learned by the hard way, the utility of resort to arms for individual and national advancement and appear to have completely assimilated this bitter lesson.... Given encouragement this can prove the exemplification of superiority in the advancement of the human race of a moral force generated by spiritual strength over physical force with all the resources employed for constructive rather than for destructive purposes."—United Press.

NOT YET SIGHTED

Jerusalem, Feb. 23. The Government and the Navy denied reports that a boarding party had intercepted a Jewish immigrant ship named Jan Hechi and had over-come fierce resistance.

"They said they knew an immigrant ship was en route to Palestine but they had not sighted it yet," United Press.

MCNUTT ENTERING LAW PRACTICE

Manila, Feb. 24. A spokesman for Mr Paul V. McNutt, American Ambassador to the Philippines, referring to Shanghai speculation that McNutt might become United States Ambassador to China, said that "it is not so."

The spokesman said McNutt was planning to enter private law practice in New York or Washington.—Associated Press.

Lighter Side Of War

M.P.'S DENTURES

London, Feb. 23. The former Chief of Staff to the British 8th Army, Major-General Sir Francis de Huignand, gives a dental footnote to the history of the war in his book, "Operation Victory," to be published to-morrow.

When Winston Churchill visited the headquarters of the U.S. 9th Army, Sir Francis says, he realised during the journey that he had lost his false teeth behind.

The account continues: "In the middle of the proceedings, an interruption took place. Some dispatch riders appeared in a cloud of dust and they were followed by a jeep. Someone jumped out, rushed forward and handed over a sealed packet to the Prime Minister."

"The onlookers thought that here was a signal of great importance, some critical decision referred to him by the Cabinet. Churchill, however, took the packet and slipped it into his pocket. A ghost of a smile crossed his face."

Just before the crossing of the Rhine, Sir Francis says, Churchill asked to be allotted a tank with the early waves of the assault.

"He talked about the battles he had been in during the last war, and insisted on being in the thick of it once more," the General says.

"I even began to wonder whether this great man had decided that he would like to end his days in battle, at a time when he knew victory was upon us."—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Altmair: Hongkong, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m.
Siam: Bangkok, 4 p.m.
Nippon: Yokohama, 4 p.m.
Canton: 4 p.m.
Tuesday, February 25

Altmair: 10 a.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3.30 p.m.
Canton: 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Peiping, 3.30 p.m.
Siam: Bangkok, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Swatow, 10 a.m.
Straits, Egypt and Europe (via London) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 4 p.m.
Canton, 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 245 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. also on 2.22 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 2.30 to 7.30 and 9 to 11 p.m.
News: 7.10, London Relay: Home News from Britain: 7.15, Donald Peers: "Cavalier of the Sea": 7.20, Studio: "I'll Be What I Like"—Presented by Robert Smith: 8.15, You Read? No 4 "Tribby" by George Du Maurier: 8.20, "Music Times": 9.10, Transcription Service: 9.10, "Song and Swing"—Presented by Peter Gonsky: 9.15, Frank Cox (piano) and Johnny Brann (drums): 9.20, London Relay: "Navy Mixture": 10.10, "Something for Everybody"—Music for all tastes: 11.10, Close down.

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German Atom Scientists Employed By Russia

Gottlingen, Germany, Feb. 23. Dr Werner Heisenberg, foremost German atomic scientist, disclosed today that Russia had offered 6,000 rubles a month to any German atomic expert who would engage in research for the Soviet Government.

Heisenberg, who is a Nobel Prize winner in physics, said three Germans already are known to have accepted the offer. The salary is equivalent to US\$500 monthly at the diplomatic exchange rate.

Heisenberg observed that production of the atom bomb "is no longer a problem of science in any country but a problem of engineering."

He said Germany possessed uranium in the last phase of the war and that American agents spirited it away from the territory that was to be occupied by France.

"Germany's uranium pile, which I was building up to create energy for machines and not bombs, was located at Haigerloch, 40 miles south of Stuttgart," the bushy-browed scientist said.

"All of it was transported off by an American scientific intelligence force before the French knew what was happening. I heard the French were very irked when they found out."

Heisenberg and six associates whom he directed in uranium research sponsored by the Nazi government are at present pursuing "research in cosmic rays" here under British control.

Lecture Offer. British officials recently advised him not to ask their permission to accept an invitation to lecture at Buenos Aires University, saying it would not be granted for "obvious reasons."

Heisenberg said scientists who at present were "somewhere in Russia" were "Professor Gustav Hertz, who built Germany's cyclotron for smashing atoms and who is an authority on the separation of the explosive isotope U235 from uranium. Dr. Robert Doepel, the Leipzig physicist, and Dr. Ludwig B. v. Logau, my assistant during the war."—Associated Press.

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